

CHKHEIDZE, M.Ya.

Problem of peridural anesthesia. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 23 no.5:611-618
N '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Gorodskaya bol'nitsa goroda Poti. Predstavleno akademikom
K.D. Eristavi.

(ANESTHESIA)

CHKHEIDZE, M.Ya.

Lipoma of the mediastinum. Khirurgia 35 no.10:125-126 ' 59.

(MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (sav. - M.Ya. Chkheidze) Potiyskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy.

(MEDIASTINUM neoplasms)

(LIPOMA case reports)

CHKHEIDZE, M.Ya., kand. med. nauk

Case of massive resection of the right and square lobe of
the liver with the gallbladder in multiple echinococcal cysts.
Khirurgiia 39 no.8:118-119 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. M.Ya. Chkheidze)
Potiyskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy.

CHKHEIDZE, N. N.

Chkheidze, N. N. - "Means of fighting heavy weed growths," In symposium: Doklady 2-y Resp. agrotekhn. konf-tsi Mariysk. ASSR, Kozmodem'yansk, 1948, p. 127-54

SO: U-3600, 10 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 6, 1949).

L 6870-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 ASD(m)-3/AFETR RM
 ACCESSION NR: AR4041677 S/0081/64/000/007/P020/P021

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 7P143

AUTHOR: Chkheidze, O. Ya., Potolovskiy, L. A.; Doladugin, A. I.; Korshunova, L. N.;
 Zharov, G. A.

TITLE: Polymerization of propylene to obtain a trimeric fraction (condensate) as a
 basic product

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-t po pererabotke nefti, vy'p. 9. 1963. 228-240

TOPIC TAGS: polymerization, propylene, trimerization, thermal cracking, oil

TRANSLATION: Trimerization of propylene was produced on experimental installation
 with catalyst H₂PO₄ on kieselguhr (TU 405 - 51). Propane-propylene fraction was obtained
 of thermal cracking of black oil containing 22 - 26% propylene by weight with
 additional propane-propylene fraction of gases of kerosene pyrolysis and other
 material. The results of polymerization of propylene in trimerization

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and without recirculation of dimers are given; the material balances of both processes are compared. Total transformation of propylene and yield of polymerizate depend comparatively little on propylene content in initial material. At 200° total transformation of propylene during change of volume velocity from 1.0 to 2.5/hour changes within limits of 88 - 60%; at 220° it is 92 - 75%. Yield of trimeric fraction at 200° without recirculation of dimers is 30 - 35% (at volume velocity of 2.0 - 2.5/hour); at 220 degrees, other conditions being equal, it is 28 - 32%. Upon returning into the process ~50 - 60% dimers of propylene, transformation of propylene is practically constant (2 - 5% higher than during work without recirculation). During further increase of quantity of dimers to recirculate, transformation of propylene is lowered. Maximum quantity of trimeric fraction which can be returned into the process for recirculation is 125 - 150° for propylene; in this the yield of trimeric fraction (125 - 150°) is ~60% for initial propylene and 60 - 70% for the reacting propylene; this confirms the expediency of carrying out the process at 200°. Yield of trimeric fraction for reacting propylene increases with increase of volume velocity of supply of raw material. During removal of all sulfurous compounds from the initial propane-propylene fraction, the trimeric fraction obtained in process of polymerization

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of propylene satisfies requirements presented to raw material for synthesis of alcohols used as materials for preparation of plasticizer. Under optimum conditions of propylene trimerization, the yield of tetra- and pentamers of propylene is ~50% of yield of propylene trimers.

SUB CODE: OC, GC

ENCL: CO

Card 3/3

CHKHEIDZE, R.; BEZARASHVILI, L.

Some indices of the coagulating blood system following the
injection of contrasting substance in phlebography. Soob.
AN Gruz. SSR 38 no.2:457-464 My '65. (MTRA 18:9)

CHKMEIDZE, R.D.

Changes in the blood vessels and some parenchymatous organs after
injection of contrast media. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 36 no.1:203-208
O '64. (MIRA 18:2)

USSR / Farm Animals. Rabbits.

Q-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, No 64526

Author : Pantskhava, A.; Chkheidze, T.; Barnabishvili, N.

Inst : Not given

Title : Study of the Galactogenic Properties of the Oriental Galega

Orig Pub : Materialy 12-y Nauchn. konferentsii, posvyashch. 25-letiyu
Gruz. zootekhn.-vet. in-ta, Tbilisi, 1957, 30-31.

Abstract : The juice of the Oriental Galega, which has diuretic and diaphoretic properties, was administered to experimental lactating rabbits. The dose of the juice was 2 ml. twice a day. The daily gain of suckling rabbits served as a measure of the secretion of milk. The average daily gain of the experimental young on the third week of their lives was 39 g., and in the controls, 24.7 g. It is supposed that Oriental Galega has a galactogenic effect. In addition, the juice was producing erythrocytosis in rabbits on the 6th-9th day of the feeding of juice to them.

Card 1/1

CHKEIDZE, T.N.

PLACES . WORK REVOLUTION 507/513

International Conference on the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy. Bd., Geneva, 1959

Radically sovietized university; polubornelye i prikladnye islozheniya (Reports of Soviet Scientists); Production and Application of Isotopes) Moscow, Atomizdat, 1959. 308 p. (Series: XX; trad., vol. 6) 8,000 copies printed.

Md. (Title page): G.Y. Fudymov, Academician and I.I. Evikov, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences; Bd. (Inside book): Z.D. Andreyenko; Trad. Md.: Z.D. Andreyenko.

REMARKS: This book is intended for scientists, engineers, physicists, and biologists engaged in the production and application of atomic energy to peaceful uses; for professors and graduate and postgraduate students of higher technical schools where nuclear science is taught; and for the general public interested in atomic science and technology.

CONTENTS: This is volume 6 of a 6-volume set of reports delivered by Soviet scientists at the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy held in Geneva from September 1 to 13, 1959. Volume 6 contains 22 reports on: 1) modern methods for the production of stable radioactive isotopes and their application; 2) research results obtained with the aid of isotopes in the field of chemistry, metallurgy, machine building, and biology; 3) dosimetry of ionizing radiation. Volume 6 was edited by S.Y. Levitskiy, Candidate of Medical Sciences; V.I. Fudymov, Candidate of Chemical Sciences; and V.Y. Sadov, Candidate of Medical Sciences. See Sov/261 for titles of volumes of the set. References appear at the end of the articles.

28. Shadis, V.I., S.I. Runetsov, and S.Y. Tsimforyev-Lavitskiy. Radiocative Isotopes for Solving Problems in Hydrobiology (Report No. 2317)

29. Adinuy, S.I. Neabsorption Phenomena in the Lateral Gland (Report No. 2320)

30. Tsimitskiy, I.A. (Deceased). Selfer Greater Penetration of the Bile, The Isolation in the Albumen of the Vena, and Its Derivation from the Organism of the ... (Report No. 2311)

31. Arifov, V.A., I.D. Arzumakov, V.A. Buzay, G.A. Gusevskiy, G.A. Klaye, S.Z. Fominskiy, I.A. Khailov, S.Y. Tsimitskiy, I.A. Chibrikov, and S.Z. Shumakov. Radiation Killing of Coccidia of the Milkyway-feeding Silkworm (Report No. 2321)

32. Sadis, S.A., and S.Y. Melitskiy. Studying the Effect of Ionizing Radiation on the Performance of Potato Tubers With Respect to Yearling Storage (Report No. 2313)

LOMIDZE, T.D ; CHKHEIDZE, R.D.

Significance of some methods for studying the peripheral vessels
in thrombophlebitis of the lower extremities. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR
35 no.1:241-246 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

MSHVENIYERADZE, D.M.; TOGONIDZE, V.R.; CHKHEIDZE, V.V.

Nikolai Mikhailovich Gershevanov (Gerseviskhvili), an outstanding theoretician of the structural mechanics of soils and of hydraulic engineering. Trudy OPI [Gruz.] no.1:135-137 '63.

Stability of slopes with rock waste and automobile roads bordering the reservoir of the Ingur Hydroelectric Power Station. Ibid.:145-152 (MIRA 18:2)

MSHVENIYERAEZE, D.M.; TOGONIDZE, V.R.; KVACHADZE, D.Ye.; SHENGELIYA, L.T.;
DZHAPARIDZE, N.N.; CHKHEIDZE, V.V.; SACHALELI, I.A.; THEMALADZE, R.K.

Results of studying the compaction of loess by heavy tampers
in the city of Rustavi. Trudy GPI [Gruz.] no.1:139-144 '63.
(MIRA 18:2)

KASHAKASHVILI, N.V.; GLADKOSKOK, P.P.; KHOSHTARIYA, Sh.P.; MINDELI, M.Sh.
Prinimali uchastiye: PARASTASHVILI, V.V.; KOBERIDZE, V.G.;
CHKHEIDZE, Z.A.; RUKHADZE, E.A.; KENKEBASHVILI, O.A.; SHARASHIDZE,
S. Sh.; GOGISHVILI, A.G.; MELKADZE, N.V.; DZAMASHVILI, A.V.;
GORDEZIANI, N.N.; ABRAMISHVILI, R.N.

Performance of Transcaucasia Metallurgical Plant blast fur-
naces operating on natural gas. Trudy GPI [Gruz.] no.4:11-23
*62 (MIRA 17:8)

KASHAKASHVILI, N.V.; SHARADZENIDZE, S.A.; MALYSHEV, S.I.; CHKHIDZE, Z.A.
GYBRADZE, Sh.S.; KHOSHTARIYA, Sh.P.; RUKHADZE, D.A.; SHARASHIDZE,
S. Sh. Prinimali uchastiye: SHENGELAYA, V.; OKROMCHEDLISHVILI,
Sh.; POPIASHVILI, Sh.; LOLUA, K.; MINDELI, M.; TSKHELISHVILI, D.;
GORDEZIANI, N.; ODIKADZE, Ch.; TATARADZE, Z.; KHUTSISHVILI, A.

Production and use of highly basic, open-hearth furnace sinters
from Dashkesan iron ore. Trudy GPI [Gruz.] no.4:25-32 '62
(MIRA 17:8)

OKLEY, L.N.; SHARADZENIDZE, S.A.; CHKHEIDZE, Z.A.; TUTBERIDZE, A.I.;
CHKHARTISHVILI, I.V.

Basic factors affecting the formation of internal and external
laps in pipe. Stal' 24 no.10:910-911 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Gruzinskiy institut metallurgii i Rustavskiy metallurgicheskiy
zavod.

CA CHKHEIDZE, Z.K.

Universal apparatus for determination of specific gravity.
V. F. Buchdanan and E. E. Chubbuck. *Vineville :
Vineyarder's S.S.S.F. 10, 1907, p. 24-25 (1908).*—An app-
aratus described which was the principle of the submerging of
standard weights in the scale, to be tested as compared with
the submerging of the same weights in a known fluid. Vari-
ous advantages over present methods are claimed.

S. Gottlieb

CHKHEIDZE, Z. K., Cand. Tech. Sci. (diss) "Balance of Acetic
Acid Fermentation," Tbilisi, 1961, 31 pp (Georg. Agri. Inst.)
180 copies (KL Supp 12-61, 277).

CHKHENDZE, M. Ya., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Problem of peridural anaesthesia." Tbilisi, Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR, 1960. 23 pp; (Tbilisi State Medical Inst); 200 copies; free; (KL, 51-60, 122)

CHISHENKELI, A. Z.

W. C. FERNBELL

Crystalline-alcoholates of manganous chloride. O. E. Zygatskov and A. Z. Chishenkeli. *J. Gen. Chem.*

AND L. I. QUILL

(U. S. S. R.) 11, 791-822(1941). --The authors investigated the formation of crystalline-alcoholates of $MnCl_2$ with

ROH, from MeOH to AmOH. $MnCl_2$ was dried at 650° in dry HCl. The alics. were dried by prolonged standing over calcined Na_2SO_4 or K_2CO_3 , then distd. from Na or Ca. Benzene or petr. ether was used to aid the sepn. of the cryst. products, which were handled under anhyd. conditions. The prepn. of $MnCl_2 \cdot 2MeOH$ was carried out by soln. of a known amt. of $MnCl_2$ in a sufficient amt. of anhyd. MeOH, followed by crystn. by: (a) accelerated pptn. from concd. cooled soln., (b) heating of the soln. followed by rapid cooling, (c) slow removal of excess MeOH in a desiccator followed by cooling, (d) removal of MeOH as above, followed by addn. of benzene, and (e) subjection of the mother liquors from the above expts. to partial removal of MeOH followed by cooling. The products obtained depended upon the method used for isolation, and only homogeneous products were analyzed and studied. Three compds. were definitely established: $MnCl_2 \cdot 2MeOH$, in 2 forms, either needles frequently twinned, $n_D^{20} 1.582-1.580$, monoclinic, extinction angle 38° , pink; or plates stretched into needles, $n_D^{20} 1.583$, rhombic, straight extinction, weak birefringence, pink;

$MnCl_2 \cdot 3MeOH$, elongated prisms, rhombic, $n_D^{20} 1.581-1.574$, straight extinction, interference figure plainly biaxial with a wide angle of the optical axes, weakly pink; and $MnCl_2 \cdot 4MeOH$, prismatic plates, monoclinic, $n_D^{20} 1.582$, inclined extinction, biaxial, colorless. Compds. with EtOH were prepd. in the same manner. 2 compds. were established. $MnCl_2 \cdot 2EtOH$, crust grains of irregular shape, monoclinic, $n_D^{20} 1.582-1.583$, inclined extinction, pink; $MnCl_2 \cdot 3EtOH$, prismatic plates, monoclinic, inclined extinction with high birefringence, $n_D^{20} 1.582-1.580$, pink. Two compds. with PrOH were prepd. A satd. soln. of $MnCl_2$ in PrOH was heated on a water bath for 4 hrs. under reflux, cooled in ice, placed in a desiccator with $CaCl_2$, followed by addn. of petr. ether, and the small amt. of pptd. $MnCl_2 \cdot PrOH$ was filtered off: thin prisms, monoclinic, $n_D^{20} 1.582-1.580$, inclined extinction, light pink. The same compd. was obtained on prolonged standing in

a desiccator over H_2SO_4 of 21 g. $MnCl_2$ in 150 cc. PrOH. $MnCl_2$ (10.5 g.) in 75 cc. cool PrOH was kept in a desiccator with $CaCl_2$, then with H_2SO_4 , for several months, yielding a ppt. of $2MnCl_2 \cdot 3PrOH$, which was filtered by squeezing between filter papers, followed by washing with Et_2O : large prisms, monoclinic, inclined extinction, but some crystals have straight extinction, biaxial interference figure, $n_D^{20} 1.580-1.583$, light pink. Two compds. with BuOH were prepd. A satd. soln. of $MnCl_2$ in BuOH prepd. by boiling under reflux was cooled, kept in a $CaCl_2$ desiccator, then in a H_2SO_4 desiccator; after 3 months the mass was treated with petr. ether, pptg. $4MnCl_2 \cdot 3BuOH$, small grains, monoclinic, $n_D^{20} 1.582-1.580$, inclined extinction,

A.S. 31.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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colorless $MnCl_2$ (10.5 g.) in 90 cc. cold H_2O was kept in a $CaCl_2$ desiccator for a month, then for 4 months in a H_2SO_4 desiccator, yielding $MnCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$, plates or needles $n_D^{20} 1.580-1.577$, monoclinic, inclined extinction. Two compds. with $AsOH$ were prepd. $MnCl_2$ (12 g.) in 50 cc. $AsOH$ in the cold yielded on standing $MnCl_2 \cdot 2AsOH$, bluish cryst. aggregates, $n_D^{20} 1.602-1.600$, monoclinic with inclined extinction; the mother liquor treated with pet. ether, filtered, the petr. ether dried, from the filtrate and the residue placed in a desiccator for 3 months yielded, on washing with H_2O , $MnCl_2 \cdot 3AsOH$, irregular grains, $n_D^{20} 1.494-1.490$, rhombic with straight extinction. Two compds. were prepd. with d - sec - $AsOH$. $MnCl_2$ (21 g.) in 240 cc. cold d - sec - $AsOH$, filtered and let stand in a desiccator for 3 months, ppd. $MnCl_2 \cdot 3C_2H_5OH$, rhombic, $n_D^{20} 1.514$, biaxial crystals with straight extinction. $MnCl_2$ (9 g.) in 40 g. d - sec - $AsOH$ on prolonged standing deposited $MnCl_2 \cdot 3C_2H_5OH$, after removal of $MnCl_2 \cdot 3C_2H_5OH$ which ppd. in about 1 month; $MnCl_2 \cdot 3C_2H_5OH$, rhombic, $n_D^{20} 1.514-1.511$, straight extinction. All of these compds. are poorly stable and decomp. either at room temp. or at slightly elevated temp.; all are decompd. by H_2O .
G. M. Kowalski

CHKHENKELI, A. Z.

Dissertation: "Nonaqueous Crystal Solvates of Halogenides of Bivalent Manganese."
Dr Chem Sci, Inst of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Acad Sci USSR, Moscow, 1954.
(Referativnyy Zhurnal—Khimiya, Moscow, No 11, Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

Chemical nature of the crystalline alcohol of the
spangeneous crystals.
The crystals are colorless, transparent, and have a
melting point of 100°C. They are soluble in
chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, and benzene.
The crystals are obtained by the reaction of
the alcohol with the acid.

CHKHENKELI, A. Z.

CHKHENKELI, A. Z.

Catalytic action of esters. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 19 no. 1: 37-40 J1 '57.
(MIRA 10:12)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut. Predstavleno
akademikom I. G. Kutateladze.
(Esters) (Catalysts)

CHKHENKELI, AZ.
USSR/Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics, Thermochemistry, Equilibria,
Physical-Chemical Analysis, Phase transitions. B-8

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 7127.

Author : A.Z. Chkhenkeli.

Inst :

Title : Upon The Chemical Nature of Halide Crystalloalcoholates of
Bivalent Manganese.

Orig Pub: Zh. neorgan. khimii, 1957, 2, No 4, 787-789.

Abstract: The dissociation heats of 14 crystalloalcoholates of $MnCl_2$
and $MnBr_2$ were computed from the dissociation pressure de-
pendence of the crystalloalcoholates on the temperature.
The work of addition of a series of alcohols to $MnCl_2$ and
 $MnBr_2$ was also computed.

Card : 1/1

-14-

CHKHEIDZE, A.Z.

Ability of the halides of bivalent manganese to produce anhydrous crystalline solvates. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 19 no.4:415-419 0 '57.

(MIRA 11:5)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut. Predstavleno akademikom I.G. Kutateladze.

(Solvation) (Manganese compounds) (Halides)

CHKHENKELI, A. Z.

- родного толкума. Бюл. 1942, 61 с.
17 тд. Вил., 10 тд.
Заг. 1942, 20.5.
863. Мазарушвили Нина
Владимировна. Изучение реакции
образования гидроксида азотистого
вещества при помощи метода фотометри-
ческого анализа. 1953, 146 с., 41
рис. (Инт. зап. АН ГССР СССР).
Заг. 1954, 23.1.
864. Назарова Нина Мосем
Оган. Определение уксусной кислоты в
р. Буг и его солей. 1938.
Заг. 1938, 20.5.
867. Оган Александр Фридрих
назович. Замещение форм на
различных стадиях в аром. 1937.
Заг. 1938, 20.
868. Пирвадзе Фанна Сергеев-
на. Кinetическое исследование ре-
акции окисления (Инт. зап. ГССР
Анн. Акад. Нац. СССР). 1939, 74 с.,
ил., 2 табл.
Заг. 1939, 23.5.
869. Ракитова Софья Борисовна.
Совет. Переходные металлы и их
соединения. Методы определения
и методы определения протонности
в аром. М. 1945, 217, 15 с.
Заг. 1947, 18.3.
870. Хусенидзе Александр
Несторович. Получение двух ок-
сидов азота из нефтяных паров.
Анн. 1940, 85 с. (Патентный ин. Гер-
мания).
Заг. 1940, 27.9.
871. Хутия Валерия Алек-
сандровна. Кinetическое исследо-
вание реакции окисления азот-
содержащих веществ в бромиде
1941, 1942 г.).
Заг. 1939, 31.12.
872. Цукерман Александр Пав-
лович. Синтез гетероциклических
соединений.
Заг. 1946, 15.11.
873. Цукерман Тей Вадимов-
на. Кinetическое исследование
алюминия, полученных металличес-
ким диспергированием. 1945.
132 с., 27 тд. (Гр. ТТУ, т. 35, 1949).
Заг. 1949, 27.12.
874. Чрашвили Софья На-
володаровна. Кinetическое исследо-
вание действия катализатора в каталити-
ческой реакции. 97 с., 6 тд. А., рис. (Инт. зап. ГССР ф.о. Акад. наук СССР).
Заг. 1938, 14.5.
875. Чхенидзе Арменак За-
харович. Кристаллы - диспергиро-
ванные вещества. Диспергирование
и исследование. 1939 - 1940, 11, 106 с.,
10 ил. а
876. Эрстем Александр Иосифович. Изучение влияния
температуры на скорость реакции
окисления азота. 1937, 66 с.,
ил. (Инт. зап. ГССР СССР).
Заг. 1937, 7.2.

Dissemination for degree of
Candidate Chemical Sciences

Def. at
TBILISI STATE U.

CHKHENKELI, Arkadiy Zakharevich

[Analytical chemistry] [Analiticheskaia khimiia. Tbilisi,
Ganatileba] 1965. 311 p. [In Georgian] (MIRA 18:7)

CHIKHENKELI, I. A.

32579. Udogritel'nYye Polivy v Zapadnoy Gruzii. Izvestiya Gruz. Nauch.-issled
In-ta Gidrotekhniki i Melioratsii, t. 1, 1949, s. 93-106 --- Rezyume Na Gruz. yaz

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol 44, Moskva, 1949

Country : USSR

M

Category: Cultivated Plants. Grains.

Obs J ur: RZhBiol., No 11, 1958, No 48891

Author : Chkhonkeli, I.M.

Inst : Georgian Agricultural Inst.

Title : Irrigation of Corn in Central and Lower Kartliya.

Orig Pub: Tr. Gruz. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 46, 255-272

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

CHKHENKELI, I.A.

Methodology of microzoning an area according to irrigation needs
(as exemplified in eastern Georgia). Trudy Grus NIIGiM no.21:
21-26 '60. (MIRA 16:1)

(Georgia--Irrigation)

Country : USSR

M

Category: Cultivated Plants. Grains.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 11, 1958, No 48890

Author : Chkhenkeli, N.I.; Naresheili, T.A.

Inst : Georgian Agricultural Inst.

Title : Density of Corn Stand in Square-Pocket Sowing.

Orig Pub: Tr. Gruz. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 46, 245-253

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

M-40

USSR/Cultivated Plants. Grains.

11

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1956, 60122

Author : Chkhenkeli, M. I.

Inst : Georgian Agricultural Institute.

Title : Obtaining Two Corn Harvests in Southern Georgia.

Orig Pub : Tr. Gruz. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, 46, 329-342

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

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CHKHENKELI, N.I.

Chemical composition of Georgian foxtail millet. Soob. AN
Gruz. SSR 21 no. 2: 187-194 Ag '58. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Gruzinskiy ordena Lenina sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut. Pred-
stavleno chlenom-korrespondentom Akademii Yu.N. Lomouri.
(Georgia--Millet)

CHZHENKELI, V.I., Dr. Agr. Sci. —(M.S.) "Cultivation of the Millet in Georgia," Tbilisi, 1960, 38 pp (Georgian Agricultural Institute) (ML, 38-60, 11c)

CHKHENKELI, N.I.

Drought resistance of cultivated plants. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 29
no. 4:449-452 0 '62 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Gruzinskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut. Submitted
July 26, 1961.

CHKHENKELI, S.A.

Electroencephalogram of man in hunger and saturation.
Soob. AN Grus. SSR 31 no. 3:699-706 S '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Tbilisskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut.
Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom AN GrusSSR A.N.Bakuradse.

CHIKHIDZE, Sh.N.

Specific electric resistivity of chalcedony, agate, and wall rock
[in Georgian with summary in Russian]. Trudy Inst.geofiz.AN Grus.
SSR 11:159-165 '49. (MLRA 9:8)
(Chalcedony--Electric properties)
(Agates--Electric properties)

CHIKHENI, N. N.

Specific electric resistivity of chalcedony, agate, and wall rock
[in Georgian with summary in Russian]. Trudy Inst.geofiz.AN Grus.
SSR 11:167-176 '49. (MLRA 9:8)
(Rocks--Electric properties) (Ores--Electric properties)

CHKHENKELI Sh.M.

797. Панашидзе Витязь Георгиевич. Исследование приземной атмосферы в долине реки Кура. Исследование приземной атмосферы в долине реки Кура. Исследование приземной атмосферы в долине реки Кура. (Ист. географии АН Груз. ССР).
Заг. 1954, 11.11.

798. Панашидзе Константин Иосифович. Характеристика метеорологических условий в долине реки Кура. (Ист. географии АН Груз. ССР).
Заг. 1948, 20.3.

799. Панашидзе Георгий Меликисович. Приземная атмосфера в долине реки Кура. (Ист. географии АН Груз. ССР).
Заг. 1947, 9.12.

800. Панашидзе Наталья Константиновна. Влияние факторов на образование и структуру снежного покрова в долине реки Кура. (Ист. географии АН Груз. ССР).
Заг. 1947, 9.12.

801. Панашидзе Наталья Константиновна. Влияние факторов на образование и структуру снежного покрова в долине реки Кура. (Ист. географии АН Груз. ССР).
Заг. 1947, 9.12.

802. Панашидзе Наталья Константиновна. Влияние факторов на образование и структуру снежного покрова в долине реки Кура. (Ист. географии АН Груз. ССР).
Заг. 1947, 9.12.

803. Панашидзе Наталья Константиновна. Влияние факторов на образование и структуру снежного покрова в долине реки Кура. (Ист. географии АН Груз. ССР).
Заг. 1947, 9.12.

804. Панашидзе Наталья Константиновна. Влияние факторов на образование и структуру снежного покрова в долине реки Кура. (Ист. географии АН Груз. ССР).
Заг. 1947, 9.12.

805. Панашидзе Наталья Константиновна. Влияние факторов на образование и структуру снежного покрова в долине реки Кура. (Ист. географии АН Груз. ССР).
Заг. 1947, 9.12.

806. Панашидзе Наталья Константиновна. Влияние факторов на образование и структуру снежного покрова в долине реки Кура. (Ист. географии АН Груз. ССР).
Заг. 1947, 9.12.

807. Панашидзе Наталья Константиновна. Влияние факторов на образование и структуру снежного покрова в долине реки Кура. (Ист. географии АН Груз. ССР).
Заг. 1947, 9.12.

808. Панашидзе Наталья Константиновна. Влияние факторов на образование и структуру снежного покрова в долине реки Кура. (Ист. географии АН Груз. ССР).
Заг. 1947, 9.12.

809. Панашидзе Наталья Константиновна. Влияние факторов на образование и структуру снежного покрова в долине реки Кура. (Ист. географии АН Груз. ССР).
Заг. 1947, 9.12.

810. Панашидзе Наталья Константиновна. Влияние факторов на образование и структуру снежного покрова в долине реки Кура. (Ист. географии АН Груз. ССР).
Заг. 1947, 9.12.

172
Dissertation for degree of
Candidate Physical-Mathematical Sciences

Def. at
Tbilisi State U.

CHAKHENKELI, Sh.M.

Interpretation of some varieties of emanation anomalies. Trudy Inst.
geofiz. AN Grus.SSR 12:73-81 '53. (MLRA 9:9)
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods) (Nuclear geophysics)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5, 15-57-5-6853
p 161 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Chkhenkeli, Sh. M., Tsitsishvili, D. A.

TITLE: Use of ~~Electrical~~ Exploration in Engineering Geology
(Primeneniye elektrozvedki dlya resheniya nekotorykh
zadach inzhenernoy geologii)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta geofiziki AN GruzSSR, 1954, Vol 13, pp 105-107

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

1

CHKHENKELI, Sh. M.

GELASHVILI, G.M.; TSITSISHVILI, D.A.; CHKHENKELI, Sh.M.

An experiment in using electric prospecting for studying rock displacement due to undermining. Trudy Inst.geofiz. AN Grus. (MIRA 10:7)
SSR 15:89-92 '56.

(Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

CHIKHENELI, Sh.M.; TOROZOVA, L.I.

Radioactivity of fresh and mineral waters in Abkhazia. Trudy
Inst.geofis. AN Gruz.SSR 15:95-101 '56. (MIRA 10:7)
(Abkhazia--Mineral waters) (Radioactivity)

CHKHEMKELI, Sh.M.; TOROZOVA, L.I.; TSKHUTELI, TS.I.

Radioactivity of fresh and mineral waters of Svanetia and the
mountainous Mingrelia. Trudy Inst. geofiz. AN Gruz. SSR 16:
91-96 '57. (MIRA 11:6)

(Georgia--Water) (Radioactivity)

CHKHTIYA, N.A.; CHKHTIYELI, Sh.M.

Radioactivity of mineral springs of Tiflis [in Georgian] [with
summary in Russian]. Trudy Inst. geofiz. AN Gruz. SSR 16:97-99
'57. (MIRA 11:6)

(Tiflis--Mineral waters) (Radioactivity)

CHIKHENKELI, Sh.M.; MATSABERIDZE, V.S.; TABAGUA, G.G.

Geophysical study of the Poladauri iron ore deposit [in Georgian with
summary in Russian]. Trudy Inst. geofiz. AN Gruz. SSR 18:5-21 '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

(Georgia--Prospecting--Geophysical methods)
(Iron ores)

CHKHENKELI, Sh.M.; AMELIN, A.S.; KHARATOVA, I.B.

Radioactivity of fresh-water and mineral springs. Trudy Inst.
geofiz. AN Gruz. SSR 19:177-191 '60. (MIRA 14:9)
(Georgia--Water, Underground) (Radioactive substances)

CHKHENKELI, Sh. M.; MATSABERIDZE, V. S.; TABAGUA, G. G.

Some problems in the interpretation of geophysical data of
the Paladauri iron ore deposit. Trudy Inst. geofiz. AN
Gruz. SSR 20:145-156 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Georgia—Prospecting—Geophysical methods)

CHKHENKELI, Sh. M.

Radiometric characteristics of rocks in the Dzirula Crystalline
Shield. Trudy Inst. geofiz. AN Gruz. SSR 20:171-180 '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Dzirula Crystalline Shield—Rocks—Radioactive properties)

CHKHENKELI, Sh. M.; MELADZE, G. K.

Genesis of the radioactivity of water in the Alazan Depression.
Trudy Inst. geofiz. AN Grus. SSR 20:245-249 '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Georgia—Water, Underground—Radioactive
properties)

~~CHKHENKELI, Sh.M.~~; MELADZE, G.K.

Genesis of the elevated radioactivity of some sources in
Georgia. Trudy Inst. geofiz. AN Gruz. SSR 21:195-201 '63.
(MIRA 18:12)

L 12891-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FCC/ENP(t)/ENP(b) IJP(c) JD/GW
 ACC NR: AR6000798 SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/65/000/009/B013/B013

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 9B132

AUTHOR: ^{44,55} Chkhenkeli, Sh. H.; ^{44,55} Vachnadze, Yu. A.

31
B

TITLE: Radon concentration in the ground layer of the atmosphere at Tbilisi

CITED SOURCE: ²⁷ Tr. Gruz. politekhn. in-t, no. 5(98), 1964, 3-7

TOPIC TAGS: radon, atmospheric contamination, wind

TRANSLATION: The authors give data from measurements of the radon concentration in the air at Tbilisi by the Elster-Geitel method at altitudes of 1 and 4 m from the surface of the earth. The results confirm the importance of prevailing northwest and north winds in raising the radon concentration in the air in this region. The annual mean concentrations of radon in the air for 1959-1963 were $2.6 \cdot 10^{-16}$ Curie/cm³ at an altitude of 1 m and $2.9 \cdot 10^{-16}$ Curie/cm³ at an altitude of 4 m.

SUB CODE: 04

Card 1/1 H.W

UDC: 551.510.7

CHKHETIA, R.I., Cand Med Sci — (diss) "Effect of Borzhomi
mineral water (well No. ⁴¹⁻²) ~~upon~~ the secretory, motor, and
evacuatory activity of the stomach and certain problems
of the ~~mechanism of action~~ of this water." Tbilisi, 1959, 26 pp
(Tbilisi State Med Inst) 200 copies (IL, 33-59, 122)

- 76 -

Name : CHKHETIYA, A. M.

Remarks : A. M. CHKHETIYA and I. D. BAUMBERG are the authors of an article on a variable-speed pulse recorder developed by the Laboratory of Cosmic Rays of the Institute of Geophysics of the Georgian SSR for recording radiation of variable intensity (radioactive, cosmic, and x-ray).

Source : P: Akademiya Nauk Gruzinskoy SSR. Soobshcheniya (Gruzinskaya SSR Academy of Sciences. Reports) #2, 1961, pp. 167-174. [p].

69
3

BAUMBERG, I.D.; CHKHETIYA, A.M.

Variable-speed pulse recorder. Soob.AN Gruz.SSR 26 no.2:167-
174 '61. (MIRA 14'4)

1. AN Gruzinskoy SSR, Institut khimii im. P.G.Melchkishvili i
Institut geofiziki. Predstavleno akademikom V.V.Makhaldiani.
(Nuclear counters)

S/169/62/000/006/075/093
D228/D304

3.2410 (2205, 2805)

AUTHORS: Chkhetiya, A. M. and Shatashvili, L. Kh.

TITLE: Tendency for the 27-day recurrence of the hard component's intensity in the solar activity minimum according to observations at Tbilisi

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 6, 1962, 13, abstract 6G63 (V sb. Kosmich. luchy, no. 4, M., AN SSSR, 1961, 202-203)

TEXT: The 27-day recurrence of the intensity of the hard cosmic-ray component at Tbilisi in 1954 is examined by the method of epochal superimposition. The analysis is made separately for the year's first and second halves. Deviations of the diurnal averages from the monthly were used to eliminate the yearly temperature variation of the intensity. Zero days were chosen from the extreme values of the geomagnetic activity's K-indices. No effect of the 27-day recurrence of the intensity was detected. In the selection of zero days

Card 1/2

Tendency for the ...

39093
S/169/62/000/006/075/093
D228/D304

from the extreme cosmic-ray intensity values a 27-day recurrence of cosmic rays became apparent only for the second half of 1954. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/035/62/000/008/020/090
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Chkhetiya, A. M., Shatashvili, L. Kh.

TITLE: On 27-day recurrence of hard component intensity in the solar activity minimum according to observations at Tbilisi

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 8, 1962, 36, abstract 8A271. (In collection: "Kosmich. luchy, no. 4", Moscow, AN SSSR, 1961, 202 - 203; English summary)

TEXT: The authors investigate, by the method of epoch superposition, 27-day recurrence of intensity of cosmic radiation hard component according to observations at Tbilisi in 1954 (with allowance for barometric effect). During the second half of the year, no. 27-day recurrence was detected. It is supposed that 27-day recurrence in the second half of 1954 is connected with some growth of solar activity after a deep drop in the first half of the year. ✓

I. Zh.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

ALANIYA, M.V.; DORMAN, L.I.; KOIABA, V.K.; KESULADZE, T.V.; KORIDZE, V.G.:
CHIKHETIYA, A.M.

Effect of magnetic storms on cosmic rays at maximum and minimum
solar activity. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. fiz. 28 no.12:1993-1996 D '64
(MIRA 18:2)

L 23405-65 ENT(1)/ENG(v)/FCC/EEC-4/EEC(t)/EWA(h) Po-4/Pe-5/Pq-4/Pae-2/Peb/P1-4

GR/HS

ACCESSION NR: AP5002100

S/0048/64/028/012/1993/1996

AUTHOR: Alaniya, M. V.; Dorman, L. I.; Koiava, V. K.; Kebuladze, T. V.;
Koridze, V. G.; Chkhatiya, A. M.

TITLE: Influence of magnetic storms¹² on cosmic rays¹² during maximum
and minimum solar activity

SOURCE: AM SSSR. *Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya*, v. 28, no. 21, 1964,
1993-1996

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray, magnetic storm, Forbush effect, solar variation,
cosmic ray intensity

ABSTRACT: The parameters which characterize the association between
the effects of cosmic rays and the phases of magnetic storms are: the
increase of cosmic ray intensity before the magnetic storm, the global
distribution of the Forbush effect, and solar diurnal variations.
Data for studying the correlations between these two phenomena were
taken from observations made during the IGY. Four magnetic storms of
world-wide character were discussed. The intensity of cosmic rays

Cord 1/2

L 23405-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5002100

for the soft and hard components is represented graphically in the original article for magnetic storms from 13 to 31 August 1958. The intensity of the cosmic rays increased before the storm, reaching a maximum during the daytime. The amplitude of the intensity increase was greater at higher elevations than at sea level. Discrepancies between experimental and theoretical results were observed both for sea level and mountain elevations. Orig. art. has 3 figures. [K]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AA

NO REF SOV: 010

OTHER: 002

ATD PRESS: 3174

Card 2/2

L 11810-66 ENT(1)/FOG ON

ACC NR: AT6003524

SOURCE CODE: UR/3184/65/000/007/0039/0049

AUTHOR: ^{44, 55}Dorman, L.I. (Doctor of physico-mathematical sciences); ^{44, 55}Chkhetiya, A.M.

ORG: none

37
8+1

TITLE: Electromagnetic conditions in interplanetary space

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhdunarodnyy geofizicheskiy komitet. ^{44, 55}Kosmicheskiye
luchi, no. 7, 1965, 39-49

TOPIC TAGS: magnetic storm, active solar region, central meridian, solar rotation,
sunspot, chromospheric flare, facula, flocculus, geomagnetic pole, cosmic ray,
neutron component

ABSTRACT: A ^{12, 44, 55}magnetic storm started with sudden commencement on 14 March 1958, the
maximum activity of which lasted 4 hr. Active solar region no. 12 passed the
central meridian on 6-14 March. This region was observed in ten solar rotations.
On the last passage, the active region contained groups of sunspots, chromospheric
flares, faculae, and flocculi, which successively passed the central meridian. A
long-lasting sedimentation of protons in the polar cap started on 14 March.
Anomalous absorption took place around the geomagnetic pole to the 60th parallel. The
influence of the magnetic storm on cosmic rays was studied from observation data of
44 stations. These data were compared with the rate of the intensity of the mag-
netic storm during its display. Two Forbush effect models were used for analyzing

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L 11810-66

ACC NR AT6003524

the corpuscular stream. The width of the stream was found to be equal to $1.5 \cdot 10^{13}$ cm. The intensity of the magnetic field in front of the stream was found to be equal to $2.0 \cdot 10^{-5}$ gs and behind it to $1.5 \cdot 10^{-5}$ gs. The density of the corpuscular stream was determined to be equal to $3.2 \cdot 10^{-23}$ g/cm³, and the coefficient R of the cosmic ray diffusion into the corpuscular stream was found to be equal to $1.7 \cdot 10^{20}$ cm²/sec. Harmonic analysis of the neutron component showed that the first harmonics for the Northern and Southern Hemispheres were equal, and the maximum of the first harmonic was shifted to the evening. This circumstance indicates that the magnetic fields of the stream are opposite to those of the earth. An analysis of the state of the neutron component of cosmic rays shows changes which are different in Europe from those in America. Orig art. has: 6 figures and 32 formulas. [EG]

SUB CODE: 03/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 014/ OTH REF: 005/ ATD PRESS: 4/78

beh
Card 2/2

L 11608-66 EWT(1)/EWT(M)/FCC/T/EWA(h) LJP(a) CW
ACC NR: AT6003528 SOURCE CODE: UR/3184/65/000/007/0140/0144
AUTHOR: ⁵⁵ Dorman, L.I. (Doctor of physico-mathematical sciences); ^{55 41} Chkhetiya, A.M. ^{BT}
ORG: none
TITLE: On the display of the surrounding of the terrestrial magnetosphere by cosmic rays ⁵⁵
SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhdunarodstvennyy geofizicheskiy komitet. Kosmicheskiye luchy, no. 7, 1965, 140-144
TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray, cosmic ray intensity, magnetic storm, terrestrial magnetic field, geomagnetic latitude, solar plasma, horizontal component
ABSTRACT: In some sharp decreases of cosmic-ray¹² intensity, increase peaks occur. These intensity peaks differ from the increase of cosmic-ray intensity during the main phase of a magnetic storm. Variations of cosmic rays are analyzed in detail, but a final solution is not attained. On 15 July 1959, a special peak was observed which could not have been caused by solar cosmic rays because at that time large chromospheric flares did not appear and the spectrum of solar cosmic rays could not create an increase in intensity. This peak was observed at many stations during a sharp decrease in cosmic-ray intensity and the horizontal component of the terrestrial magnetic field. The intensity of the peak depends upon the geomagnetic latitude; it increases from high latitudes to the 55th parallel and then gradually decreases.
Card 1/2

11808-66

ACC NR: AT6003528

A graph in the original article shows the correlation of the increase of the horizontal component of the geomagnetic field to the peak. The peak of the increased intensity of cosmic rays appeared during the sharp increase of the horizontal component, indicating that the earth's magnetosphere was surrounded by solar plasma. This caused an increase in the geomagnetic field and a redistribution of the arriving cosmic rays. Orig. art. has: 6 figures. [EG]

SUB CODE: 03/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS 4178


Card 2/2

L 17022-66 EWT(1)/FCC/EWA(h) GW

ACC NR: AP6002651

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0251/65/040/002/0319/0323

AUTHOR: Chkhetiya, A. M.

ORG: Institute of Geophysics, Academy of Sciences Georgian SSR, Tbilisi (Institut geofiziki, Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR)

TITLE: Correlations between cosmic ray intensity variations and electromagnetic phenomena

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Soobshcheniya, v. 40, no. 2, 1965, 319-323

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray intensity, geomagnetic field, magnetic storm

ABSTRACT: A statistical analysis was made of the following parameters: 1) N_p : intensity of the neutron component of cosmic rays; 2) H : intensity of the horizontal component of the geomagnetic field at Tashkent. 3) f_0F_2 : F_2 -layer critical frequency and 4) E_y : maximum amplitude of the latitudinal component of telluric current at Tbilisi. Eleven periods were selected from data obtained during the IGY (July 1957-Dec 1958), during which the correlation between N and H was particularly discernible. First the correlation coefficients were obtained: between N_p and H :

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L 17022-66

ACC NR: AP6002651

0.93; N_p and f_oF_2 : 0.78; N_p and E_y ; 0.75; H and f_oF_2 : 0.94; H and E_y : 0.93; f_oF_2 and E_y : 0.98. Next, the regression lines between the same parameters were determined by the method of least squares. They show that a 1% change in N_p corresponds to an 11 gamma change in H , a 42 Mc change in f_oF_2 and a 6 mv/km change in E_y ; a 10 gamma change in H corresponds to a 0.35 Mc change in f_oF_2 and a 5 mv/km change in E_y ; and a 1 Mc change in f_oF_2 corresponds to a 14.5 mv/km change in E_y . These results are believed to be particularly helpful in the construction of theoretical models of electromagnetic phenomena accompanying intense magnetic storms. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 08/

SUBM DATE: 04Feb65/

ORIG REF: 006/

OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

7785

ACC NR: AT6028210

SOURCE CODE: UR/2502/65/001/000/0105/0117

AUTHOR: Chkhetiya, A. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: A study of variation in intensity of cosmic rays using data from the International Geophysical Year world network of stations; ~~some~~ comparisons between this intensity and phenomena of the electromagnetic complex in August 1958

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR, Institut geofiziki. Trudy, v. 1(23), 1965. Nekotoryye voprosy issledovaniya elektromagnitnogo polya Zemli (Some problems in the investigation of the earth's electromagnetic field), 105-117

TOPIC TAGS: earth magnetic field, cosmic ray intensity, electromagnetic field, perturbation, solar flare

ABSTRACT: The earth magnetic field in the first half of August 1958 was relatively quiet, there were no magnetic storms, and only weak magnetic perturbations were noted. The second half of August 1958 was characterized by increased perturbation of the earth magnetic field with four storms of planetary nature. Solar activity in August 1958 was greater than in the preceding month with substantially more sunspots. Solar flares were associated with the August magnetic storms. The interrelations are described. The author discusses: selection of data on cosmic rays, averaged curves of cosmic ray intensity, their general patterns; time changes in energy spectrum of cosmic ray

Cord 1/2

ACC NR: AT6028210

particles in successive Forbush intensity drops (17031, August 1958); qualitative definition of the nature of cosmic ray anisotropy; methods of studying the phenomena of the geophysical complex with respect to cosmic ray variations and ionospheric, geomagnetic, and terrestrial currents; correlation of variations in cosmic ray intensity with H components of the earth geomagnetic field. The author expresses deep gratitude to M. V. Alaniya for consideration and discussion of results, as well as to all researchers whose data were used in the paper. Orig. art. has: 12 formulas, 1 table, and 11 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 012/ OTH REF: 008

Cord 2/2

KALANDADZE, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHKHETIYA, G.K., inzh.; SHOTADZE,
G.Sh., inzh.

Underground passenger cableway. Ugol' 40 no.12:49-51 D '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Institut gornoy mekhaniki, razrabotki mestorozhdeniy i
fiziki vzryva im. G.A. TSulukidze AN Gruzinskoy SSR.

CHKHETIYA, Mikhail Aleksandrovich

K voprosu o zakonomernosti raspredeleniya vetrov po anemograficheskim dannym,
Tbilisi, 1953. 72s. ill., 180tbl. (Goriyskiy ped. inst.) Zashoh. 1954, 2.3.

Dissertation for Degree of Candidate of Physico-Mathematical Sciences.

Def. at
Tbilisi State U.

CHKHETIYA, N. A.

"Problem of the Law Governing the Distribution of Winds According to Anemographic Data at Tbilisi." Cand Phys-Math Sci, Tbilisi U, Tbilisi, 1954.

SC: Sum 432, 29 Mar 55

CHKHETIYA, M.A.; CHKHEKELI, Sh.M.

Radioactivity of mineral springs of Tiflis [in Georgian] [with
summary in Russian]. Trudy Inst. geofiz. AN Gruz. SSR 16:97-99
'57. (MIRA 11:6)

(Tiflis--Mineral waters) (Radioactivity)

CHKHETIYA, Shalva Karamonovich

CHKHETIYA, Shalva Karamonovich. Tbilisi v XIX stoletii (1865-1869). Tbilisi, 1942. 2 p. l., 520 p., 1 l. (Adademia Nauk Gruzinsloi SSR. Muzei Gruzii.)
MH NN DLC: DK651.T5C5

SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part II, 1951/Unclassified

CHKHEIDZE, T. H.

ARIFOV, U. A., BARNOV, V. A., GUMANSKIY, G. A., KLEYN, G. A., PASHINSKIY, S. Z.,
TKHELIDZE, L. M., TSETSKHLADZE, T. V., CHKHEIDZE, T. H., and SHENKOV, S. N.

"Treatment of Silkworm Cocoons by Radiation."

paper to be presented at 2nd UN Intl. Conf. on the peaceful uses of Atomic
Energy, Geneva, 1 - 13 Sept 58.

CHKHELDZE, M.V.; BUACHIDZE, L.N.

Professor K.D.Eristavi; on his 70th birthday. Vest. khir. 84 no.5:
152-153 My '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(ERISTAVI, K.D.)

1. CHKHEYDZE, Z.K.
2. USSR (600)
4. Brandy
7. Continuous-motion apparatus for distilling brandy., Vin.SSSR, 12, No.12, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified

CHIKHIN, D. I.

34098. Novaya konstruktsiya kletok dlya soderzhanija nutriy karakulevodstvo i zverovodstvo, 1949, No. 5, c. 49-51

SO: Knizhuara, Letopis', Vol. 7, 1950

1. CHKHIKVADZE, D. I.; BALAYEV, N. P.
2. USSR (600)
4. Coypou
7. Raising young nutrias in a semi-free state.
Kar. i zver. 5 no.5, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified

L 16074-66

EWT(m)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)

IJP(c)

MJW/JD/HW/WB

ACC NR: AP5022664

SOURCE CODE: UR/0365/65/001/005/0595/0597

AUTHOR: Gukhikvadse, E. D.

ORG: Institute of Inorganic Chemistry and Electrochemistry, AN GruzSSR
(Institut neorganicheskoy khimii i elektrokhimii AN GruzSSR)

TITLE: Titanium corrosion in a manganese-ammonium sulfate solution

SOURCE: Zashchita metallov, v. 1, no. 5, 1965, 595-597

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion, electrolysis, electrode, titanium, stainless steel

ABSTRACT: Electrodes made of 9Kh18N12M2T stainless steel are used for the production of electrolytic manganese. It was recently suggested that electrodes made of titanium BT-1 for steel electrodes be substituted. For this purpose, the corrosion resistance of titanium in an electrolyte containing $MnSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$ -110 and $(NH_4)_2SO_4$ -150 g/l at pH 7.3 - 7.1, was compared with that of stainless steel under similar conditions. The rate of corrosion x (K in g/sq m per hour) and the index

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669.295

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of the depth of corrosion penetration (P in mm/year) were calculated by using standard formulas (N. P. Zhuk. Korroziya i sashchita metallov, Mashgiz., M., 1957) from the data obtained after testing for 24-600 hours. In neutral solutions (pH 6.7 - 7.1) both materials exhibited a good resistance for 600 hours. The curves showing the dependence of corrosion rate on the pH showed a better resistance of the titanium samples in the entire pH range (2 - 8). In acid solutions, the stainless steel, contrary to titanium, had a noticeably high corrosion rate (K 0.26 at pH 2). An insignificant decrease in resistance to corrosion was observed in titanium at pH 4 - 5.5; but a further increase of the pH did not affect the resistance of titanium to corrosion. The measuring of titanium potential and the anode polarization curves indicated passivity of titanium in the electrolyte. The replacement of stainless steel with titanium is recommended. The author thanks R. I. Agladze for scientific guidance during the work. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11, 13 SUBM DATE: 24Mar65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

CHIKHIKVADZE, G. M.

Chikhiqvadze, G. M.- "The approximate solution of Voltaire type of linear integral equations worked out by the Academician Chaplygin's method," A commemorative collection of transactions dedicated to the 25th anniversary of the existence of the Institute, (Gruz. politekhn. in-t im. Kirova, No 17), Tbilisi, 1943, p. 89-107, (In Georgian, resume in Russian), -Bibliog: 7 items

SO: U-5240, 17, Dec. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 25, 1949).

SOV/124-57-3-3391

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 3, p 108 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Chkhikvadze, G. M.

TITLE: The Oblique Bending Due to a Force Couple of a Composite Prismatic Girder (Kosoy izgib paroy sil sostavnykh prizmaticheskikh brus'yev)

PERIODICAL: Soobshch. AN GruzSSR, 1955, Vol 16, Nr 6, pp 425-430

ABSTRACT: The paper analyzes the problem of the nonlinear theory of elasticity relative to the oblique bending due to a force couple of a prismatic girder composed of various elastic materials under the assumption that the Poisson ratios of the materials composing the girder are identical. The problem is solved by the small-parameter method. The solution of the same problem in a more general case was submitted by R. S. Minasyan (RZhMekh, 1956, abstract 6983).

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Card 1/1

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"Osnovnye tipy gruzinskogo narodnogo mnogogolosiya."

report submitted for 7th Intl Cong, Anthropological & Ethnological Sciences,
Moscow, 3-10 Aug 64.

KUTATBLADZE, K.S.; CHKHIKVADZE, I.I.

Use of Georgian serpentinites in the manufacture of fused magnesia-phosphate fertilizers. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 21 no. 5:539-542 N '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. AN GruzSSR, Institut metalli i gornogo dela. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom Akademii F.N. Tavadze.
(Khashuri District--Serpentinites)
(Fertilizers and manures)

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Investigating serpentinites and talc-carbonates for the preparation of phosphate fertilizers. Trudy Inst.met. AN Gruz. SSR 9:207-212 '58. (MIRA 12:8)

(Phosphates) (Serpentine) (Talc)

KUTATELADZE, K.S., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; CHKHIKVADZE, I.I., inzh.

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(MIRA 18:1)

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Effect of firing temperature on the binding properties of
low-magnesia milled quicklime. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 31 no. 3:
589-596 S '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut promyshlennykh stroymaterialov, Tbilisi.
Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom AN Landiya.

ST AND 1ND CDDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPER IES INDEX

IPD AND 4TH CDDERS

CHIKNIK / HVL-2 K-9

The monoamide of salicylic acid. R. A. Taft
and K. A. Chiknikova. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.)
8, 17-20(1933). Salicylamide (I) and $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$
condense in the presence of NaOEt to Et salicylamido-
acetate (II), $\text{o-H}_2\text{NCOCH}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$, m. 130-1°, hy-
drolyzed with cold alkali to the acid, m. 213-15°, also
obtained from I and $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{NH}_4$. II is therefore iso-
meric with Merriman's compd., m. 104-6° (*C. A. B.*, 1932,
8, 904), which is shown to be o-carboethoxyphenylglycol-
amide by synthesis from Et salicylate and $\text{CH}_3\text{N}-$
 CONH_2 . Unlike this compd., II can be allylated to an
ester hydrolyzable in the cold to salicyl-N-allylamidocetic
acid, m. 120-1°, also obtained from salicyl-N-allylamide,
 $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$ and NaOEt .

B. C. A.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

EDWH STV-03-100 100000 N1P ONY ORT 02110101 1000 004100 021101 ONY 101

100000 -2 100000 N1P ONY ORT 02110101 1000 004100 021101 ONY 101

CHIKVADZE, K.A., MAGIDSON, O.Yu.

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12 no.9:16-22 S'58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy
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(URACIL)
(THEOPHYLLINE)

CHKHIKVADZE, K.A.; MAGIDSON, G.Yu.

Synthesis of orotic acid. Med. prom. 14 no. 10:24-26 0 '60.
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CHKHIKVADZE, K.A.

Capacity of some new derivatives of purine and pyrimidine to
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(RADIATION PROTECTION) (PYRIMIDINES)
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Amino acid content in the blood and urine of healthy pregnant women and of those with toxicoses. Trudy Erev.med.inst. no.11:317-322 '60.
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1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii lechebnogo fakul'teta (zav. kafedroy - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki Bashkirskoy ASSR prof. A.M.Agaronov) Yerevanskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(AMINO ACIDS) (PREGNANCY) (TOXEMIA)